THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR.

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...ED BY THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR, every TUES-

...William Robertson,

...Two Dollars per annum, payable

...will be taken for a less term than twelve months.

☞ No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid; but at the option of the Editor.

☞ All advertisements of no more length than breadth inserted the first time for 50 cents and 25 cents for every continuance, the same proportion for larger ones.

☞ Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor, must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The following bill is depending in the House of Representatives of the United States:

A bill to revive and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it enacted, &c. That the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and continued by an act passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, continued and made permanent.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirty-first day of December next, the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act for providing for the deposite of wine, and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes." passed the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be repealed, and cease to be in force—and the several acts, relative to the time when bonds to be given for articles shall become payable, prior to the date of the said act, be, and the same are hereby, revived and continued in force, from and after the said thirty-first of December next, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirteenth day of September next, the following duties shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law, to wit:—

A duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, on all the articles contained in the first article of the section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," which articles now pay a duty of seven and a half per cent

A duty of twenty-five per cent. on all manufactures of cotton, wool and linen, or of which either is a component part, not particularly specified—on articles of silk, or of which silk is a component part, the manufacture of India, China, or any other country beyond the Cape of Good Hope—on engravings, on ivory, shell, or horn combs—on Madrass handkerchiefs and other manufactures made of the bark of trees; on muffs and tippets.

A duty of thirty-three and a third per cent. on nankeens, the manufacture of any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

A duty of forty per cent. on ready made clothes.

The following duties, severally and specifically—

On lead in pigs, bars and sheets two cents per pound.

On shot manufactured of lead three cents per pound.

On pewter four cents per pound.

On pepper ten cents per pound.

On pimento eight cents per pound.

On ale, beer and porter in bottles twenty cents per gallon.

On ale, beer and porter imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon.

On Chinese casia ten cents per pound.

On cocoa three cents per pound.

On chocolate four cents per pound.

On ginger three cents per pound.

On currants and figs three cents per pound.

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins and raisins in jars and boxes four cents per pound.

On all other raisins three cents per pound.

On liberia three cents per pound.

On molasses six cents per gallon.

On prunelle and other [illegible] pairs of stuff [illegible] twenty-five cents per pair.

On laced boots or bootees one dollar and fifty cents perpair.

On smoked salmon one dollar per quintal.

On linseed, palm and hempseed oil twenty-five cents per gallon.

On manufactured tobacco four cents per pound.

On mercury and quicksilver and all preparations of it, eight cents per pound.

On beeswax seven cents per pound.

On butter five cents per pound.

On camphor, crude, ten cents per pound—refined twenty cents per pound.

On chamomile flowers ten cents per pound.

On feathers for beds five cents per pound.

On flax three cents per pound.

On Roman cement one cent per pound.

On indigo twenty-five cents per pound.

On cochineal one dollar per pound.

On madder two cents per pound.

On vinegar eight cents per gallon.

On wool six cents per pound.

On all black teas twenty-five cents per pound.

On hyson skin and other green teas not enumerated twenty-five cents per pound.

On Glauber salts two cents per pound.

On Epsom salts three cents per pound.

On coal six cents per bushel.

On pine apples four cents each.

On arrach forty cents per gallon.

On Cayenne pepper fifteen cents per pound.

On copper bottoms, cut round, or still bottoms, raised to the edge, four cents per pound.

On copper in plates or sheets, weighing more than thirty-four ounces per square foot four cents per pound.

On copper plates for engravers four cents per pound.

On hemp two cents per pound.

On iron in bars and bolts, not manufactured by rolling, one dollar per hundred wt.

On castings of iron one dollar per hundred weight.

On spikes of iron four cents per pound.

On nails five cents per pound.

On anvils, two cents per pound.

On iron, in sheets, rods, and hoops, three cents per pound.

On iron, cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound.

On spades and shovels two dollars per dozen.

On lard, three cents per pound.

On opium, one dollar per pound.

On soap, four cents per pound.

On all printing paper, eight cents per pound.

wrapping paper, six cents per lb.

colored paper, six cents per lb.

writing paper, twelve cents per lb.

sugar-loaf paper, four cents per lb.

letter or folio post paper, fifteen cents per lb.

book-binders, band box and sheathing paper, three cents per lb.

On printed hangings, fifteen cents per pound.

On all other papers, not enumerated, six cents per pound.

On wines, Madeira, sixty cents per gallon.

Marsala, or Sicily Madeira, and other wines of Sicily, forty cents per gallon.

Malaga and Colmenar, thirty cents per gallon

Fayal, thirty cents per gallon.

Fayal, Pico Madeira, forty cts. per gallon.

Canary, thirty cents per gallon.

On books, in sheets or boards, twenty-one cents per pound.

when bound, twenty-eight cents per pound.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following articles shall be imported free of duty, viz: books in ancient languages—books in modern foreign languages—books, maps, charts, instruments and engravings, specially imported for the use of any state, or sent to philosophical or literary institutions, as donations or by way of exchange.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of the drawback heretofore allowed by law, there shall be allowed from and after the thirtieth of September next, a drawback of five cents on every gallon of spirits, not below first proof, distilled within the United States, from [illegible] subject to the provisions and regulations of an act entitled "An act to allow drawbacks on duties on spirits and sugar, refined within the United States, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, except as to the payment of the debenture, which shall be made conformably to an act passed the third of March, eighteen hundred & twenty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the collectors of the customs to pay debentures issued on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from Molasses."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize, which after the said thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of, the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by this act shall not be levied on goods imported in vessels of the United States from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and the first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

From the Philadelphia Independent Balance, Feb. 13, 1822.

We have at length obtained a correct copy of the excommunication of "WILLIAM," pastor of Saint Mary's Church, of this city; it is as follows.

By the authority of God Almighty the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, Mother and patroness of our Saviour and of all celestial virtues, Angels, Arch-Angels, Thrones, Dominions, Powers, Cherubins, & Seraphins. And of all the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, and of all the Apostles and Evangelists of the Holy Innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song of the Holy Martyrs and Holy Confessors, and of all the Holy Virgins, and of all the Saints together, with the Holy Elect of God—may he William Hogan be damned.

We excommunicate and anathematize him, and from the thresholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty we sequester him, that he may be tormented, disposed, and be delivered over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who say unto the Lord, "depart from us, we desire none of thy ways," and as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out for evermore unless it shall repent him, and make satisfaction, Amen!

May the Father who created man curse him! May the Son who offered for us curse him! May the Holy Ghost who was given to us in Baptism, curse him! May the Holy Cross which Christ for our Salvation, triumphing over his enemies ascended, Curse him!

May the Holy and eternal Virgin Mary, mother of God, Curse him! May St. Michael, the advocate of Holy Souls, Curse him! May all the Angels, Archangels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies Curse him!

May the praiseworthy multitude of Patriarchs and Prophets, Curse him!

May St. John the Precursor and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter, and St. Paul and St. Andrew, and all other of Christ's Apostles together, Curse him! and may the rest of his disciples, and the four Evangelists who by their preaching converted the universal world, and may the holy and wonderful Company of martyrs and confessors, who by their Holy works are found pleasing to God Almighty, Curse him! May the Holy choir of the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Christ have despised the things of the world, damn him! may all the Saints from the beginning of the world to everlasting ages who are found to be beloved of God, damn him!

May he be damned wherever he be, whether in the house or the stable, the garden or the field, or the highway, or in the path, or in the wood, or in the water, or in the church, may he be cursed in living and in dying!

May he be cursed in eating and drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, in sitting, in lying, in working, in resting, in———, in———, and in blood-letting.

May he be cursed in all the faculties of his body.

May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly, may he be cursed in his brains, and in his virtex—in his temples, in his forehead, in his eyes, in his eyebrows, in his cheeks, in his jaw-bones, in his nostrils, in his teeth and grinders, in his lips, in his throat, in his shoulders, in his arms, in his fingers.—

May he be damned in his mouth, in his breasts, in his heart and purtenance, down to the very stomach:

May he be cursed in his reins, and in his groins, in his thighs, in his genitals, and in his hips, and in his knees, his legs, and feet and toe nails!—

May he be cursed in all his joints, and articulations of the members, from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, may there be no soundness in him.—

May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his Majesty, curse him! And may Heaven with all the powers which move therein, rise up against him, and curse and damn him—unless he repent and make satisfaction! *Amen, so be it—Be it so*, Amen!

To the Bishop,

Sir! If nature had given you an understanding, qualified to keep pace with the wishes, and principles of your heart, she would have made you perhaps, the most formidable Bishop, that ever was employed by the court of Rome, to accomplish the ruin of a free people.—When neither the feelings of shame, the reproaches of conscience, nor the dread of punishment, form any bar to your designs, the Catholics would have too much reason to lament their condition, if they did not find some resource, in the weakness of your understanding.—We owe it to the bounty of Providence, that the completest depravity of the heart, is sometimes strangely united with a want of intellect, that makes the same man treacherous without art, and a hypocrite without deceiving.

The measures for instance, which you should have pursued to regain St. Mary's, ought to have been conducted with more than common dexterity. But truly Sir! the execution was as gross as the design—and by one decisive step, you have fairly defeated yourself—Who but one of the worst, and the weakest of men, would have risked a second manifestation of the people's indignation. A prelate of the smallest experience, would not have hazarded a direct invasion into the Church, from which you had retired several months, well acquainted with the hatred and contempt you had incurred without being well assured, that the spirit of the people was subdued.—Dr. F.——— a man of better abilities, of his heart, and of the double game he came here to play, I shall say nothing at pres-

ent; he did not dare venture on the trial, but it remained for you, in whom fool and knave are compounded, to make the attempt.—You have now brought the merits of your administration to an issue, on which every Catholic of the narrowest capa ity, may determine for himself. —It is now an alarm to the passions, it is not alone the question of retaining our chosen Pastor, No! it is a calm appeal to the judgment of the people, upon their own most essential interests. In a free country like this where truth is no libel, where your conduct has been canvassed without scruple, if even you had the court at your devotion, thank God, you have not the means to corrupt, or intimidate the Jury.

The collective body of the people form that jury, and from their decision there is no appeal. You have now carried things too far, either for accommodation or retreat—You have plainly declared to the people, what they are to expect from the continuance of your administration—It is time for you Sir! to consider, what you may expect in return, from their spirit, and resentment. It is my firm opinion that his Holiness will at last discover, that this is a contention, in which every thing may be lost, but nothing can be gained, and as you became Bishop by accident, were adopted without choice, trusted without confidence, and continued without favour, be assured, that whenever an occasion presses, you will be discarded, without the common forms of regret.

Proceedings of Congress.

From the National Intelligencer.

SENATE.

Monday, March 11.

Amendment of Constitution.

The engrossed resolution proposing to the states so to amend the constitution as to create an uniform mode, (by districts) of electing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress, was read a third time, and on the passage of which, the vote was as follows: Yeas 29 —nays 11.

Two thirds of the votes being in favor of the resolution, it passed, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 12.

Mr. Walworth laid on the table the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes as part of said constitution. "That until Congress shall "establish uniform laws on the subject "of bankruptcy, throughout the United "States, it shall be lawful for the several "states, or any of them, to enact bank-"rupt or insolvent laws, in the same "manner, and with the like effect, as "they might have done previous to the "adoption of the Constitution of the U. "States."

On motion of Mr. Sterling, of New-York, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the U. States to cause to be collected, into one or more volumes, all the laws, resolutions, reports, proclamations, treaties, and such other information connected with the public lands, as is necessary to a complete understanding of the same, and that he cause the said laws, &c. to be arranged under distinct and proper heads, so as to give clear and correct views of their present situation.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

After the proposition of a number of amendments and the taking of the Yeas and Nays on the same—

The main question was then ordered, and was put, on reading the bill a third time and decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Baldwin, Barber, of Con. Bayly, Bigelow, Borland, Breckenridge, Burrows, Cambreleng, Campbell, of N. Y. Camden, Cocke, Colden, Conklin, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Denison, Durfee, Dwight, Eddy, Edwards, of Con. Edwards, Penn. Eustis, Farrelly, Findlay, Fuller, Gorham, Hawks, Herrick, Hill, Holcombe, Hubbard, Jones, of Tenn. Kent, Kirkland, Little, McCarty, Milnor, Montgomery, Moore, of Penn. Moore, of Va. Moore, of Alab. Neale, Nelson, of Mass. Patterson, N. Y. Patcher, Poinsett, Rich, Rochester, Rogers, Ruggles, Russ, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, S. Smith, J. S. Smith, Sterling, of Con. Sterling, of N. Y. Stoddard, Taylor, Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Van Rensselar, White, Whitman, Williamson, Wood, Woodson, Wright. —72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander Allen, of Tenn. Archer, Ball, Barber, of Ohio, Bassett, Bateman, Baylies, Blackledge, Blair, Brown, Buchanan, Burton, Butler, Campbell, of Ohio, Cannon, Cassedy, Chambers, Condict, Conner, Cook, Cuthbert, Dane, Dickinson, Edwards, of N. C. Floyd, Gilmer, Gist, Gross, Hall, Hardin, Harvey, Hobart, Hooks, Jackson, F. Johnson, J. T. Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Jones of Va. Keyes, Lathrop, Leftwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Long, Lowndes, M'Coy, M'Duffie, M'Neil, M'Sharry, Mallary, Matlack, Matson, Mattocks, Mercer, Metcalf, Mitchell of Pa. Mitchell of S. C. Morgan, Murray, Nelson of Va. New, Newton, Overstreet, Patterson of Penn. Phillips, Pierson, Plumer of N. H. Plumer of Penn. Reed of Mass. Reed of Geo. Rhea, Ross, Sanders, Scott, Sloane, Arthur Smith, W. Smith, Alex'r Smyth, Stevenson, Steward, Swearingen, Swan, Tatnall, Thompson, Tucker of S. C. Trimble, Tucker of Va. Upham, Vance, Van Wyck, Walker, Walworth, Whipple, Williams of N. C. Williams of Va. Wilson, Whipple, Woodcock, Worman.—99.

So the bill was REJECTED.

And at half past 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 14.

The Bankrupt Bill has been so decisively rejected, that there is no prospect of its being revived at the present session or even at the next session, of Congress. There must be a radical change in the composition of the House of Representatives—such a one as there is little reason to expect at present—before the subject can be revived, with any hope of a result different from that which has now taken place. There is but little probability, it appears to us, of the passage of any law of bankruptcy, that can be of any use to the present generation of men.

We see no remedy for this, but an amendment of the Constitution, restoring to the states, respectively, the powers in this respect which they possessed before the adoption of that Constitution; or, if this be denied, in the passage, by Congress, and by every state in the Union, of laws abolishing imprisonment of the body for any thing but fraud or breach of the peace, and providing for the security of the debtor against the favoritism of the creditor, &c.—[*Nat. Int.*

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied on a subject not of very general interest, but of much importance to the dispatch of public business, and even to the character of that body. Several amendments to the Rules of the House have been made, which promise the most beneficial effects on both; and the House even came within a few votes of requiring the members to appear in the Hall bare-headed—which would be an innovation, the extent of which will be easily realized by those who have been accustomed to witness the sittings of the House. We shall publish the new rules as soon as the subject is finally disposed of in the House.—[*ib.*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, dated

"WASHINGTON, *March 9th*, 1822.

The President's Message to Congress yesterday, acknowledging the Independence of South America will be hailed with delight by all America, North and South. Both are now based upon the most solid foundation, the freedom and rights of man. We live in an age of wonder. In reflecting on the events which have transpired within the last fifty years, the mind of the philanthropist is irresistably drawn to the fountain of all good, and with the deepest sense of gratitude, pours forth his thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, that he has been pleased so to order and direct the affairs of this world, as to place man in that dignified attitude in which he indeed may glorify his Maker even on earth.

We have reasonable grounds to hope that those dignified blessings will not be confined to this Hemisphere, but that tyranny shall be banished from off the face of the Globe; and that Man shall be permitted to rule instead of Kings & Priests, who have so long fettered the will and the understanding—influenced alone by motives of self-ambition, luxury and pride—and unmindful of the peace and happiness of the ruled. May we not hope that ere long the sceptre shall be directed by the people, and the mitre universally, by the pure and holy principles of Christianity—a consumation devoutly wished for by every good man.

How this act of our Government will be received by the different potentates of the Old World, I know not. The work of re-generation has long since begun with their subjects. They have in many instances been constrained to relax the chains of servitude. In some countries they retain only the resemblances of their former power. America, united, has nothing, I think, to fear from either or all of them. They dare not venture the attempt to restore the old order of things in either of the Americas—their utmost skill and power, it is thought, is but little more than adequate now, to sustain their sway at home. If this be true, we may fairly infer that the South American people will be left free to new model their own government, which will rise in greatness more speedily than ours has done. Their numbers superior, physical strength and advantage of climate, all promise the fulfilment of every wish to the friend of man. The sympathies and feelings of the United States have always been with the Patriots of the South.—This has so often been manifested that no room has been left to doubt it; the government only waited to know their united will, to acknowledge their independence. That happy epoch has now arrived, and 'tis done. That peace and friendship will exist between them and us we have every reason to expect—a people whose principles of government so much identified as theirs and ours are, must in a great measure assimilate their interests. The exercise of commerce will increase mutual regard, and set at nought the envy and corrupting influence of the Old World—I trust forever."

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, *March 15.*

"The Chairman of the Committee of Commerce has this moment presented to the House of Representatives a Report upon the subject of our commerce with foreign nations, which the House has been anxiously expecting for the last four weeks. It is voluminous, contains many documents, and an elaborated argument, covering sixty or seventy pages of manuscript. I cannot speak as to the *force* or *integrity* of the argument from hearing it read; it is ordered to be printed, and may be expected in a few days. The committee give a general view of the commerce of the U. S. with foreign powers, from the peace of '83 to the present time; divided into four periods: 1st, from the year '83 to the adoption of the constitution in '89:—2dly, from the time the constitution went into operation to the end of the late war with G. Britain:—3dly, from the war to the treaty of Ghent in 1814:—and 4thly, from that period to the first of September, 1821.—They recommend (in two resolutions at the close of their report) the continuance of the Navigation Acts of '18 and '20, and the Act laying a tonnage duty on French vessels; deprecate in strong terms their repeal, and insist, that as our government have uniformly declared its attachment to the principles of free commerce, we should be the last to *abandon them*, and especially they say at a time like this, when other nations are conforming their commercial policy to an accordance with those principles. A part from the report, I am very sure, the existing system will not be *changed* at this session

"The House progresses slowly in the business before it, and it is impossible to say, when Congress will adjourn. Should the Maryland resolutions, and those proposing an amendment to the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice-President, not be acted on this session, (and I think it probable that they will not,) it may adjourn by the 20th of April. Many *unsuccessful* efforts have been made in the House, to get up the Senate's resolution, proposing an adjournment on 1st April; but there is a decided majority against acting on it; and it would seem favorable to a long session.

"The House will take up in a few days the South American question; and I trust there will be little or no opposition to the acknowledgment of their Independence. A report upon the subject is daily expected from the committee of Foreign Relations; and it is to be hoped that it will not assume a shape, calculated to divide those who are friendly to the recognition. If there has been *blame* and *delay* in any department of the government, in relation to our southern brethren of the new world, we should now forget it, and all unite in doing that act of justice to South America which she has a right to expect. Would to God! that their freedom was as secure as their independence. They have filled the bucket; let them be mindful lest it be kicked over."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Newton, of Va. from the Committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to our commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and the various petitions on the subject of commercial regulations (referred) made a report, which on motion of Mr. N. was committed, and [illegible] Cushman, 2000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

This report, which is of great length (forty quarto pages) concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the act concerning navigation passed the 18th of April, 1818, the act supplementary to the act concerning navigation, passed the 15th of May, 1820; and also, the act laying a tonnage duty on French vessels, passed the 15th of May, 1820, made necessary to countervail the restrictive system of Great Britain and France, and for the protection of the navigation and commerce of the United States from injuries, are still, and, as long as those adversarys shall continue, must be necessary to protect from injuries the same great interests, and ought not to be repealed.

Resolved, That the government of the U. States, having uniformly declared and avowed its attachment to the principles of free commerce, and having, in the treaties which it has formed and agreed to, with foreign nations, and in its relative acts, adhered to them, should be the last to abandon them, and especially at a time when every just and enlightened nation is conforming its commercial policy to an according with those principles.

From the Belfast Irishman.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.

The influence of government upon mankind was never so completely and unequivocally demonstrated as in the instance of the United States of America. The unparalleled progress they have made in arts and arms—the wonderful development of all the various resources of the human mind—the astonishing display of powers which a few years have produced—the growing immensity of their population—the absence of crime and immorality, compared with all other nations—the admirable mildness of their penal code—the comforts and happiness enjoyed by the people—their self conciousness of the rights they possess—their sulky (if we may be allowed the expression,) their sulky spirit of independence—their contempt of all other authority but that which common sense acknowledges—all these interesting characteristics so peculiar to the people of America, are to be traced to their natural source, the *freedom of their unequalled Constitution*. The warmest admirers of the British Constitution, among whom we trust we may be numbered, must acknowledge that no Constitution ever existed which so unequivocally acknowledges the rights of human nature—which places those rights on so broad and so immoveable a basis, and insures to the people who live under it the most certain security against the insolence and tyranny of human authority. On American ground *alone* can Civil and Religious Freedom raise her temple—on American ground *alone* can Civil and Political Freedom boast of its fair and untrammelled privileges—in America *alone* are the Rulers and ministers of the law *really* and *substantially* amenable to the people—in merica *alone* can the public voice be heard with respect, or the public feeling be accurately ascertained. No doubt, to England and her Constitution is America indebted for the principles of Civil and Religious Freedom—they were first rocked in a British cradle, but transplanted to the soil of freedom, they grew rapidly to a rich and powerful maturity. America, like the Athenian Sculptor, collected together all the beauties of the best Constitutions she could select and formed them all into one *splendid composition*, to which the world now looks up with envy and admiration.—The Anniversary of American Independence, brings a return to the Americans of all those grand and generous feelings which achieved their freedom. The 4th of July, in America, is not the Anniversary of *a Party* over a people, or a Faction over Freedom—it is not the Anniversary *of* sectarian triumph and sectarian defeat. No —the American Anniversary is the celebration of the Emancipation of the New World from the fetters of the Old—it is the Anniversary of Public Justice, and the celebration of a Victory gained by an united People over a persecuting government!

THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind this awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear these low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of men.—He who has been for a series of years building airy castles, and

preparing for future years of enjoyment—who has been filling his barns with plenty and stores with abundance;—how he is astonished, when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear those vast regions of grandeur which had called forth all the energies of his mind.—Not so the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for; he knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the rendings of pain—the agonies of disease are considered as the passport to a happier state; and, resigned he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at the bedside—who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality, his countenance beaming with heavenly smiles, and his lips uttering praise—must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables"—& even sceptics must be induced to wish, that their latter end might be like his.

THE STAR.

ELIZABETH-CITY,

TUESDAY, March 26, 1822.

TO EDITORS.

To such as we have directed our Paper, we are desirous of making an exchange for their Country Paper.

Those disposed to do so, will please send their numbers to this Office.

NOTICE.

The examination of Mr. Bowring's pupils will take place on Friday next, the 29th inst. at the School-House; to which the parents and friends of the Children, are respectfully invited.

N. B. Business will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Elizabeth-City, March 26, 1822.

NORFOLK, March 18.

Shocking effects of Intemperance.—Two white men, whose names we forbear to mention, (recording the circumstance only as a warning to similarly deluded characters,) were taken up in the street on Saturday night, by the watch, almost in a lifeless state. It appeared that they had laid down, while in a state of intoxication, and become so severely chilled, as to be on the verge of death when discovered by the watch.

To the timely attention of the watch, in placing them near a fire, they are indebted for being at this time in a condition to determine, henceforth, to depart from the evil of their ways.

A *black man*, belonging to Thomas Newton, Esq. was also taken up by the watch, in a similar state to the persons above mentioned, but, notwithstanding he was conveyed to a neighbouring house, and every effort made to restore him, he died in less than half an hour.

Pirates.—A letter from Havana, dated 14th ult. received at Providence, says—"We had six piratical boats seized and hauled up here from the Regla last week, and eight of the crews are in jail. There are a great many out now—I believe they are increasing every day.

TROUBLE IN CANADA.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Lower Canada, has suddenly prorouged the Parliament, "on a full consideration of the situation of affairs, and of the peculiar circumstances which have led to it, being satisfied that no benefit to the public could be expected from a continuance of the session." The Assembly had previously differed with the Legislative Council and refused to vote the annual supplies, by a vote of 21 to 5. Thus political symptoms, perhaps revolutionary, continue to show themselves in Lower Canada There is a dispute between Lower and Upper Canada, respecting revenue.—[*Boston paper.*

We often say, of our extensive country, that it embraces every variety of soil and climate, and almost every degree of temperature. The following will assist to confirm us in that belief:

Alexandria, (Lou.) Dec. 29.

On Tuesday last, Christmas day, several fine looking WATERMELONS were brought into this town. One of them was remarkably large, and would have weighed probably 20 pounds. They were raised by a lady of this vicinity, who has a number more.—*Herald.*

From the Brooklyn (Con.) Observer.

We were much pleased at the meeting of our Agricultural Society in this place on Monday, in seeing a newly invented machine for spinning wool in private families, called *Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.* It is simple in its construction, easy in its operation, and if we may be allowed to judge, promises to be a very valuable accession to our household manufactures, inasmuch as by its use the labor of wool-spinning will be much decreased, and an evenness, beauty and durability given to the yarn, which is impossible to effect in the ordinary method of spinning.—It is operated by turning a crank, which a girl ten or twelve years old can do with perfect ease. The number of spindles are usually six or seven, but any convenient number more may be added and the quantity of yarn proportionably increased, with a little additional strength.

A late report of the murder of nine of the U. States' surveyors, by the Choctaws, which obtained currency in most of the papers, is said to be without foundation.

At the present session of the Superior Court in Litchfield, Con. a young lady recovered a verdict of $600, in an action of slander, against a young gentleman of that county.

A western paper mentions Col. R. M. Johnson, of Ky. as likely to be the successor of Gen. Jackson, as Governor of the Floridas.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

The Hon. John Randolph sailed for Liverpool this day in the Packet ship Amity, on his way to the South of France, for the benefit of his health.

NEWBURYPORT, *March 5.*

City of St. Domingo, surrendered.—Capt. Plumer, of the schr. Otter, arrived here yesterday from the City of St. Domingo, which place he left 10th Feb. informs that President Boyer arrived in the harbor the 8th, and landed at the head of his troops on the 9th Feb. The republican flag was hoisted at the fort, and a national salute fired. The transfer was made without a shadow of resistance, and the populace were frantic with joy; the old Spanish merchants were the only class that did not appear to relish the sport. Business was for the moment suspended, and the doors closed.

NEW-YORK, *March 13.*

From Spain.—The ship Jones, which arrived yesterday, left Cadiz on the 3d ult. Capt. Davis informs, that no events of importance had occurred since the date of our last advices. The people of Cadiz continued dissatisfied and refractory. Their cry was for freedom and a free commerce; they wished to separate & establish an Independent government. It was rumored that troops were on the march to be stationed in the city.

The Spanish government has formed a new tariff, a copy of which, we understand, was forwarded by our consul to government by this ship. Captain Davis understood the tonnage duty, which was one dollar per ton, was made equal upon all foreign vessels. The duty on slaves and fish was reduced, but on all other articles shipped from the United States, the duty amounted to a prohibition.

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

We have received information from a valuable correspondent, who has shewn us a letter, dated Bermuda, 23d Feb. 1822, stating that such advices had reached there from England, as to cause very little doubt to be entertained of the opening of the ports for vessels from the U. S. Indeed, so certain was the author of the letter of that event, that he states having taken measures accordingly. There can be but one opinion *now* on this subject.

Balt. Fed. Republican of Friday.

SAVANNAH, March 7

MORE RATS!

It has been rumored among the knowing ones, for the last two days that a *deficit* of about *Eighty Thousand Dollars*, has been discovered in the accounts of the present collector of this port. It is said he will be removed—and several gentleman are already named as candidates to succeed him in office; one indeed, having started off at midnight for Washington, to get the start of his competitors. "*Surely the public is a goose, and he is a fool who will not have a hand in picking her.*—*Museum.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, March 26th, 1822.

Bacon—8 a 9 cents, in demand.
Corn—60 cents in demand.
Pork—mess, per barrel, $15
Salt—Liverpool coarse, 62 to 65.
Turks-Island, 65 to 70.
Molasses—32 a 34.
Sugar—$9 a 12, scarce.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 90.
New-England, 45 a 48.
Shingles—Building, 2 50.
Sale, 1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$15 a 18.
R. O.—do. do. 7 a 8.
Bbl. Staves—7 a 8.
Meal—62½ to 75.
Lard—10.

MARRIED,

COMMUNICATED.

In Camden County by Demsey Grandy, Esq. Mr. Robert Bell, aged 70 years, to the very amiable and much accomplished Miss Lydia Etheridge, aged 40, daughter of Capt. Wm. Etheridge, formerly of Currituck County.

DIED,

In Oxford, on the 19th of February, Mrs. Elizabeth Littlejohn, wife of Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq. It is seldom that we are called to record a death more afflictive, or more generally regretted, than that of this excellent woman. Her departure was unexpected and sudden, and the immediate effect on her family and friends was peculiarly impressive. She was so much beloved, and so useful, that the sensation seemed to touch every heart.—She was endowed by nature with a lovely disposition, which warmly endeared her to her relatives and friends, and excited the esteem and affection of all who knew her. In all the relations of life, as a wife, a mother, a daughter and a friend, she was peculiarly kind and affectionate—With a heart which felt for others' woes, she tenderly sympathized with the children of sorrow; and to the poor and needy was always benevolent. How many, whose distresses she had relieved, now rise up and call her blessed, and bedew her memory with tears. With these excellent virtues she united those qualities which constitute the essence of true religion. For many years she had publicly professed the religion of the Saviour, and during that time was a bright ornament to the church of Christ.—She "adorned the doctrine of her Saviour in *all things.*" When the awful moment was approaching in which her principles were to be brought to the test, she found that her christian hope was no delusion, but that the religion which she had embraced had power to support her in the prospect of death. In her life she had been an example of "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report;" but upon these things she fixed not her hope: her trust was in the merits of her Redeemer, and in reliance upon his promises she looked to that "rest that remaineth for the people of God." In her death she was an eminent example of christian faith, resignation and patience. With submission to the Divine will she was perfectly reconciled to her departure, and commended her children and friends to the care of her heavenly Father, assured that he would extend to them his tender regard. Such is the efficacy of true religion upon all who embrace it. Supported by its consolations, a dying wife and a dying mother can leave the world tenderly, serenely joyfully. She has left an affectionate husband and eleven children to lament her death: the church of Christ mourns over the departure of one of its most useful members: society weeps for the loss of one of the loveliest of women. "*Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.*"

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

MARCH 26, 1822.

ARRIVALS.

Brig Upton, Sampson, of Frankfort, Maine; in ballast.

Sloop Fame, Allen, Charleston, in 4 days, with Salt, Rum, and Coffee, to the master.

Schooner Widows Son, Tillet, from Roanoke Island, in ballast.

Schr. Roanoke, Beasly, from Croatan Sound, with Rum, Whiskey, Cordial, Rice, Shoes, Leather, and Shot, Mr. J. Duryea, to whom the Goods are consigned is on board; he had taken passage in the Schr. Financier, E. Crowell, master at Charleston, S. C. bound to Plymouth, N. C. and had a passage of 5 days, when coming up the Sound the Schr. accidentally run a ground on Croatan Shoal; although she did not appear to be bilged, Mr. Duryea was apprehensive for the safety of the Goods, and it being uncertain when she would be able to proceed to her place of destination; reshipped them as above stated for this place where they have arrived in safety.

CLEARED.

Schooner Elvira, Myrick, for Boston, with molasses, staves, &c.

For Sale.

Liverpool coarse SALT.

Apply to

BUTLER MAURY.

Elizabeth-City, March 12, 1822. 4t.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given on Friday evening next at Col. Bell's, for the benefit of Master F. Bowring, in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Harmonic Society have kindly offered their assistance.

☞ Tickets 50, Children half price.

Elizabeth-City, March 26, 1822.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern—that Benjamin Morgan, late of Pasquotank County, is dead; and that the Subscriber having been qualified as administrator on the Estate of said deceased according to Law, requests all persons, having claims against said Estate, to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, or this Notice will be plead in barr of recovery.

WILLIAM PERRY, *Administrator.*

Elizabeth-City, March 26, 1822. 4t.

WOOD'S
IMPROVED (FREEBORN)
PLOUGHS,

JUST received and for sale, by the Subscribers at the present reduced prices, from 6 to $10, according to the size. WM. & H. MOORE.

Elizabeth-City, March 19, 1822.

Gig Making Business.

The Subscribers have commenced the abnve business at their stand in Elizabeth-City, and having employed some of the best workmen to be found, can assure those who feel disposed to favor them with commands, that their orders shall be executed in a masterly style, and completed with dispatch.

WYATT & ROGERSON.

Elizabeth-City, March 12, 1822. tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Pasquotank County. } *March Term* 1822.

THOMAS R. COBB having sued out an original attachment against the estate of ABSALOM GREGORY, late of the said county, returnable at the last Term of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned thereon, levied on the undivided sixth part of the Lot where Elizabeth Cobb lived and one negro girl named Lydia.—*It is ordered*, that notice thereof be given to the said Absalom Gregory, in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless he appears at the next term of the said Court, on the the first Monday in June next, replevies and pleads to said action, final judgment will be entered up against him.

BY ORDER,

WILLIAM T. MUSE, *Clerk.*

Elizabeth-City, March 12, 1822. 3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has been authorized by ENOCH SAWYER, Esq. to offer for sale, a tract of land, situated near Elizabeth-City, formerly belonging to William Tubbs, deceased; and purchased by Mr. Sawyer at public auction from John Mullen Esq. surviving Executor to the last Will and Testament of said Tubbs. The land is stocked with good timber and contains by estimation acres. A liberal credit will be given. Should it not be sold before the first Monday in April next, it will then be offered at public sale, before the Court-House door, on that day.

JOHN C. EHRINGHAUS.

Elizabeth-City, March 12, 1822. 3t.

The well known Foal-getter,

FLORIZEL,

WILL stand this season in Camden County at capt. Ezekiel Trotman's, and in Pasquotank County, at capt. Stephen Charles'—at $12 the season, 24 to ensure a mare to be in foal and 6 the single leap. Wheat will be taken if delivered by the first of September, and Corn if delivered by the first of December next. Notes of hand will be taken by the above gentlemen if paid at the time of the mares going to the horse and approved of by them.

The horse will not be moved, except from one stable to the other—Any person putting three mares, or more, can do so at $10 each.

☞ The season will commence the 10th inst. and expire the 10th. June next.

WILLIAM FARANGE.

Elizabeth-City, March 12th. 1822.

6w.

Poetry.

FUGIT IRREVOBBILE TUMPUS.

TIME.

"*What is your life?—It is even a vapour, which appeareth for a little, and then vanisheth away.*"

Yes—all my grace our mortal day,
That warms the heart and wins the eye,
And gives each ardent sense to stray
From raptures to satiety.
Wealth—glory—grandeur thron'd on high—
And that which melts the heart of stone,
The magic beam of Beauty's eye—
But time glides on—and all are gone.

And thou—whom Heaven's high will denies,
To soar above thy fellow men,
For thee as dear a home may rise
In village cot—or mountain glen;
Where, loving and beloved again,
Thy hopes—thy heart may rest on one;
Oh! what is life!—time flies—and then
Death speeds his dart—and both are gone.

And thou too, wretch—forbear to weep,
Thy misery may not last for aye—
Why feel the thought that else might sleep?
Why waste in hopeless grief away?
Deserted in thy darker day,
If friends are fled, and thou alone,
Thy God will prove a firmer stay—
Seek Him—time flies—and thou art gone.

Oh! what are all the gauds of earth—
Love's melting smile—young beauty's bloom
The pomp of wealth—the pride of birth—
Are these remember'd in the tomb?
No—sunk in cold oblivion's gloom,
They lie—their very names unknown—
The mouldering marble tells their doom—
They lived—time fled—and they are gone.

So thou shalt fall—but dost thou deem
To sleep in peace beneath the sod?
Dash from thy soul that empty dream,
And know thyself—and know thy God.
Shall earth or time restrain his rod?
Ere death divide thee from his throne,
Seek mercy through a Saviour's blood—
Eternity will ne'er be gone.

Chain'd to the dust from whence we spring,
Why thus from yon bright skies be driven?
O turn to your Eternal King—
Believe—repent—and be forgiven.
Haste—seize the proffered hope of Heaven,
While life and light are yet thy own;
Swift as the passing cloud of even,
Time glides along—and thou art gone!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Virtuous Man is a Wonder.

That fire must be of an unusual composition that is made to burn in water, and so must his temper be that can remain unsullied, and retain its brightness, though encompassed with corruption's waves. When the handsome courtezan Theodata, vaunted to Socrates, how much she was to be esteemed before him, because she could gain many proselytes from him, but he none from her, he replied that it was no wonder, for she led them down the easy and descending road of vice, while he compelled them to the thorny and ascending path of virtue.—Virtue dwells at the head of the river, which we cannot get but by rowing against the current: he that walks through a large field hath only a narrow path to guide him right in the way; but on either side there is wide room to wander in:—What latitude can bound a profane wit, or a lacivious fancy? The loose tongue hazards all, while the virtuous man sets a watch on his lips, and examines all his language ere it passes.

Every virtue hath two vices, that close her up in curious limits, and if she swerve ever so little, she steps into error:—religion hath superstition and profaneness—fortitude, fear and rashness—liberality, avarice and prodigality—justice, rigour and partiality—and so in others; which has occasioned some to define virtue to be a medium between two extremes. Virtue is in truth a war, wherein a man must be a perpetual sentinel—'tis an obelisk, which, tho' founded on the truth, hath a spire which reaches to heaven—like the palm-tree, tho' it hath pleasant fruit it is hard to come at, for the stem is not easy to climb.

Though surrounded with difficulties, the virtuous man hath a star within, that guides and shoots its rays of comfort; he hath found the true philosopher's stone, that can unalchymy the alloy of life, and by a certain process, can turn all the brass of this world into gold.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

We publish, with some hesitation, as to the correctness of its *views*, the following note from one of our subscribers.

Mr. Printer—I understand that most all the folks of your calling in town, are going to print bigger papers—now I want you to consider that I'm a short arm'd man, and Deacon Calvin Beebe's arms are shorter than mine, and so is his wife's—my wife's a most blind—and the Deacon is very short sighted, and when you come to open the paper in the middle, where the congress news and the piracies and the marriages and the horrid murders and the editor's remarks and the house a fire's all are—the deacon he tries to read em and I have to take hold of one end and my wife hold of t'other and we cant make nothing out on't—and then Doctor *Gnothon*, he's the Deacon's wife's son—he says that it injures the brachial muscles of the arm; and that the os humris is detached from the scapula and that the deacon has hurt his pectorial powers so bad by reading them wide newspapers that he cant sing any psalm but Bangor and that seems to come kinder natural—so I tho't I'd write about it to you—the doctor spelt all his hard words for me and said he guess'd I'd better have it published—and if you han't room, send it down to New Haven, where young Sam Reading says they've the thunderest big printing press in the state.

Your humble servant,

JEDUTHAN JONES.

THE QUAKERS.

To the Editor of the Boston D. Advertiser.

In discharge of my duty towards God, I apprehend myself called on, publicly to expose my sentiments in relation to the late unprecedented commotions in the Society of Friends in Lynn, which have caused such a general excitement of curiosity, wonder, indignation, pity and disgust. There has for several years been a number increasing in the Society, who have seen through its superstitions and beheld with sorrow the degenerate condition of its *present* state, compared with the holy walking, and righteous zeal of Geo. Fox and his contemporaries. They have seen that the vital spirit and holy temper which was in Jesus, has become nearly lost with the high profession among us; and in its stead, the external singularities, which those faithful sons of the glorious morning of that reformed day, found it expedient for them to observe, have, to this generation, become objects, not only of superstitious veneration, but of contention; fixing an idolatrous estimate on the high benches in the Meeting House, which were originally intended to assist a speaker in being heard, by elevating his position.

We are a Society *professing* to be *all* brethren; having no Head but Christ,—calling no man *master*; no one among us holding the prerogative of *Teacher*, or of *Judge*, or of *Counsellor*, or of *Administrator of Justice*; but all these things are to be determined by God, who we *profess* to believe, reveals *His will* immediately to the Soul; and that our decisions are to be made agreeably to His will, by an unanimous consent of the Body; but within a few months past, by a stretch of power unparalleled on our records, this truly christian mode of government has been laid aside by a number of the Society who have usurped unto themselves the whole authority of our meetings, and agreeably to this mode of procedure, have excommunicated four of our members, contrary to the feelings and judgment of many, whose characters in every shape whatever, might be ranked among those who salt the earth. Three of these excommunicated persons are now imprisoned in Salem Jail. Another who is a member of the society is also committed with them. Two of these men have in many of their movements exhibited those aberrations, which have always more or less accompanied all reformations. An untempered zeal has at times marked the actions of some of the best men, occasioned by acting under too forcible an excitement; which has disgusted the philosophic mind. These men I believe to have acted in the charge of what *they* apprehend to be conscience towards God; and served him agreeably to *their* knowledge of *his will*, and that they are now imprisoned, as much for conscience sake as the founders of this Society were, in the day of their religious controversy with the great mass of Christian professors. I am one in *profession* with this people. I unite in spirit with all who love God; and my soul, unbound from the chains of sectarian prejudice, *is*

"Slave to no sect and takes no private road—
"But looks through nature, up to Nature's God."

MARY NEWHALL.

Lynn, 2d. mo. 25, 1822.

The Friends.—We have good grounds for believing, and we have sincere pleasure in mentioning, that from conversation with a member of the Society of Friends, we are satisfied that the late unhappy occurrence in the branch of the society at Lynn, (Ms.) is not of so serious a character as might be supposed from the publications in the newspapers. A gentleman with whom one of the editors has the pleasure of being acquainted, and who passed through this city a few days since, communicated the facts to his friends here, and from his account we have every reason to believe that the dissatisfaction of a few members will be but temporary, and even if otherwise that the regulations of the society will soon restore peace and harmony.

N. Y. Am. 6th. inst.

Wild Sheep of North America.—We have been favored with a specimen of the wool of the *Ovis Montana Americana*, brought from the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. This wool, in fineness, softness and delicacy, resembles that of the Cashmere goat, from which the beautiful shawls of that name are made We learn on the authority of a gentleman, who has traversed the Rocky Mountains from the north branch of the Columbia to the Athapescow, that numerous flocks of these sheep inhabit that region. No doubt is entertained that this animal may be domesticated, and its fleece wrought into fabrics, which will rival in richness and beauty the far-famed productions of the east. The French government have recently imported several hundreds of Cashmere goats from their native region, which thrive well in France, and promise to be a source of great national wealth. We hope this laudable example will be followed by the government of the United States; and that measures will be taken, through the agency of the enterprising officers of our army stationed on the Missouri, to procure a number of these curious and valuable animals. Perhaps it would be worth the expense to send an exploring party, especially for that object. A skin of this animal is deposited in the Lyceum of Natural History in this city, and was presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq.—[*Ibid.*

A tradesman of a respectable market town in Cheshire, England, spends his evenings of the week in the following *improving* and *profitable* style. On Monday, he attends a *drinking club*; on Tuesday, an *oyster club*; on Wednesday, a *sausage club*; on Thursday, a *debating club*; on Friday, a *tripe club*; and on Saturday, a *beef-steak club*. The Sabbath, as a day of rest, he religiously observes by *lying in bed* the greater part of it. Indeed, after a man has been so well *clubbed* during the week, no wonder he should be *knocked down* on a Sunday.

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.

Happiness and Virtue are twins which can never be divided. They are born and flourish, or sicken and die together. They are joint offsprings of good sense and innocence—and while they continue under the guidance of such parents, they are invulnerable to decay.

A COQUETTE AND COXCOMB.

Courtship is sometimes the farce of love, and is never so ridiculous as when a coquette is solicited by a coxcomb. It then resembles doctor Young's Fantastic chace, a "shadow hunting a shade."

A duel was fought near London on Bagshot heath between a gentleman cobler and a journeyman taylor. Shuddering at the idea of powder and ball, they both agreed to fight with the implements of their trade. The contest was obstinately maintained on both sides. The taylor succeeded in clipping the nose of the cobler with his shears; but the cobler finally pinned him to the ground with his pegging awl.—[*London paper, Dec. 26.*

Report says that the English, French, Prussian & Spanish Ministers, are much troubled in mind at the late message of the President, recommending the recognition of the Independence of South America. That the Spanish Minister should make a noise about the matter was to have been expected; but why should the rest? Perhaps they do not like that we should get the start of their respective governments in that which it was for the interest of all to do.

The decree awarding the proceeds of the Cochineal brought into this port in 1817, in the Patriotic brig Independencia, Com. Chaytor, to the Spanish Consul in behalf of the original owners, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. This important cause was argued by MR. TAZEWELL and MR. WEBSTER, for the Spanish owners, and MR. WINDER and MR. OGDEN for the captors.

SPANISH CLAIMS.—The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims under the treaty with Spain, adjourned on Monday to meet on the 11th. of June next—having completed all the business which was in a state of preparation for it to act upon. Ninety days further time is therefore allowed to claimants to prepare and forward the evidence on which their claims rest.

The National Intelligencer states, that the admitted claims under the Treaty are expected far to exceed the amount of five millions of dollars which the treaty stipulates for.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) March 2.

A comfortable nap.—After a party given in this neighborhood, on Tuesday evening last, three gentlemen on the following morning, were handed a bottle of *laudanum*, by mistake for wine bitters, and took just enough to make them sleep soundly for the ensuing twenty-four hours.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the prints, of which the following is the purport:

"We understand, that in consequence of some misunderstanding among the naval officers at Boston, Captains Hull and Shaw have been placed under arrest."

Capt. Hull, we are informed, is not under arrest. Capt. Shaw, we regret to hear, is under arrest, and a court martial has been ordered for his trial, of which Capt. Tingey is the President.—[*Nat. Int.*

The name of COBBET's new paper is to be the "*Gridiron.*" The Providence Manufacturers' Journal thinks it a very proper title, if the object is to promote *broils*.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, lately gave a solution, (which the *New-York American* deems "humiliating but perfectly true,") of the "secret of long debates and little business" in Congress. He says, it arises from the *per diem* allowance of members. He stated, that the docket was never cleared but once, and that was a short session too, when a salary was received instead of a *per diem*.—It is very certain, had their Honors been working by the *job* this session, they could hardly have found a more unprofitable business.

Balt. Patriot.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

With regard to the effect of our recognition of South American Independence, on those republics themselves, we believe it will be salutary and important. Adopting common life as a model, how often is a young impetuous and generous youth, full of high desires and romantic expectations, saved before his character is formed, from many temptations, when he is received into a company of *men*, eminent and venerable for their probity and virtue, taken familiarly by the hand as an old and meritorious acquaintance—how many a youth has been reclaimed from his vicious and destructive courses by such timely extended patronage? Pirates now begin to swarm in our waters, and what security can be afforded to our commerce, preyed upon by thievish cruisers, bearing the flags of those republics, if we do not openly and manfully recognize their existence as distinct and independent governments. May they not reply to the mercantile agents or consuls which we may send to those powers, demanding redress, you have no right to complain of such depredations under our flags, if you do not acknowledge those flags; for, in the estimation of your government, we are all pirates.—You put us virtually on the level with the free-booters of the ocean, and you complain to pirates of the destruction of your commerce, made by pirates. Acknowledge the authority of the court, to try and to punish the offenders, and you shall be heard, and your grievances redressed, while you appeal for justice, have the magnanimity to do justice. Do not tell us in one breath, to administer criminal law, and in the very next, informs us that we have no right to act. You trade with us, you maintain the rights of commercial and social intercourse, and yet you will not formally proclaim to the world, what you are doing every day. An honest man will avow by his words what he justifies by his actions. A political game of fast and loose, is unworthy of a brave and high minded people.

With regard to Ferdinand, he is a sovereign in the claws of his Contez—from him we have nothing to fear. It may be remembered, that when he attempted to reduce his colonies to obedience by force of arms, the attempt ended in a revolution at home, and in the prostration of the royal power. He is a severeign, who places one foot upon the Peninsula, and the other upon South America; the foot which he plants on Europe, is the foot of a wooden leg, and that which he sets on South America, is dead from a stroke of the palsy.

We understand (says the Washington City Observer,) that the Mexican Commodore Cortes, arrived in this city on Thursday evening. He is charged with a commission of importance from his government. He left the city of Mexico about 40 days ago, and Vera Cruz about 30 days since. The fortress of San Juan de Ulloa was still in the possession of the Spaniards. The Spanish troops in Mexico were about to embarked for Spain. The whole country was tranquil.

Letters from Lord Cochrane, to the 6th of December, had been received in Mexico. He was hourly expected at Acapulco.—He had composed all matters with Gen. San Martin. Indeed he had only insisted on keeping his engagements with the seamen, whom he had punctually paid.

The Aurora states that Col. Cortes, "now in Baltimore, is an accredited agent, and is to be followed by Don Manuel Elizalbe. The congress of Mexico was to meet on the 24th of February; there is great probability that the government will be an aristocracy.—We repeat, however, that the attachments and prepossessions of Mexico in general, are abhorrent of Europe, and strong towards the United States."

From the Boston Palladium.

Captain Gray, who sailed from Jeremie on the 15th of Feb. informs that it was reported by a Capt. from Aux Cayes that several white families had arrived from Jamaica, who stated that they had fled from that island in consequence of an insurrection among the blacks.

JOB-PRINTING,

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*—on good Paper and with New Type.

Elizabeth-City, January 26, 1822.